

SHD Paraphrased Regulations - Medi-Cal 430 Special Programs
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430-1

A pregnant woman who was eligible for and received Medi-Cal benefits during the last month of pregnancy shall continue to be eligible for all pregnancy related and postpartum services for a 60 day period beginning on the last day of pregnancy regardless of whether other conditions of eligibility are met. Eligibility for this program ends on the last day of the month in which the 60th day occurs. (§50260)

430-2

There is a special zero Share of Cost Program for pregnant women and infants. (§50262) The net nonexempt MFBU income of an otherwise eligible pregnant woman, or infant under one year old, shall be above the maintenance income need level but shall not exceed 185% of the FPL. (Subsection (a)(1)) The net nonexempt MFBU income of an otherwise eligible pregnant woman, or infant under one year old, shall exceed 185% of the FPL but shall not exceed 200% of the FPL as revised annually. (Subsection (a)(2)) In determining net nonexempt income of the MFBU, all deductions and exemptions applicable solely to AFDC-MN persons or families shall be allowed except health insurance premiums. (Subsection (a)(3))

A pregnant woman or infant may not reduce MFBU income to below the percent level by meeting an SOC. (Subsection (a)(4)) If the pregnant woman and/or infant meet the requirements of the 200% program, but have assets which exceed the resource limits, those assets shall be waived.

Although these regulations have not been changed as of January 1, 2002, the following represents current CDHS policy.

1. There is no longer a 185% program as of September 1, 1994. Pregnant women and infants need only meet the 200% FPL income standard. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 94-91, December 1, 1994)
2. The program is now called the Property Waiver Program. Counties are instructed to make families aware of this program if the family's income is at or below 200% of the FPL, so the family can make an informed choice of whether to apply for this program, without the necessity of providing verification of assets or spending down assets; or to apply for regular Medi-Cal.

(ACWDL Nos. 95-28, May 8, 1995 and 95-52, September 8, 1995)

430-2A

The 185% and 200% Medi-Cal federal poverty level programs provide certain free Medi-Cal benefits for pregnant women and infants who would otherwise have a Share of Cost (SOC). (All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 92-23, March 23, 1992, Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual (MEPM) §5J; §50262) The period of eligibility for pregnant women in the 185% and 200% programs begins the first day of the month for which pregnancy is verified and

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continues through the 60-day period beginning on the last day of pregnancy and ending on the last day of the month in which the 60th day occurs. (§50262(b)(1))

For an infant in either of these programs, eligibility begins at birth and continues to age one. Eligibility continues past age one if the child receives inpatient medical services on a continuous basis prior to and continuing past the child's first birthday. (§50262(b)(2))

Under these Percent programs, the pregnant woman is only entitled to receive pregnancy related services. (§50263(c)(1)) However, she is also eligible for MI/MN benefits with an SOC for her nonpregnancy related care in a separate MFBU. (ACWDL No. 92-23)

430-2B

Eligibility for pregnant women and infants under the property waiver program for families with nonexempt income at or below 200% of the Federal Poverty Level may be established retroactively for three months preceding the application, as provided in §50710. (§50262(b)(3); All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 95-28, May 8, 1995)

430-2C

If a pregnant minor living with her parent(s) does not qualify for the 200% income disregard program using regular Medi-Cal rules, all income from the parents is disregarded to determine eligibility for the 200% disregard program. This disregard also applies to a pregnant minor between age 18 and 21 claimed as a tax dependent by her parents even if she does not live with her parents.

Only net nonexempt income of the pregnant minor, the unborn child's father or the pregnant minor's spouse, if applicable, is counted. (ACWDL 03-34, June 19, 2003)

430-3

Medi-Cal benefits must be provided at no Share of Cost (SOC) to eligible children who have attained age one but who have not attained age six if the family income does not exceed 133% of the federal poverty level (FPL).

In determining net nonexempt income of the MFBU, all deductions and exemptions applicable solely to AFDC-MN persons or families, except for the deduction for health insurance premiums, shall be allowed. (§50262.5; All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 90-34, April 1, 1990)

As of March 1, 1998, those children who meet the 133% FPL test no longer have to meet property limit requirements. (ACWDL 98-06, January 13, 1998, implementing amendments to W&IC §14148.75)

430-4

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The Title II Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA) is to be disregarded for all programs where eligibility is based on the FPL (except the Qualified Working Disabled Individuals program) until the FPLs have been adjusted on April 1, 2001. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 00-65, December 14, 2000)

430-5

When determining eligibility for the Percent programs for persons who were not eligible for §1931(b) benefits, or for the MN or MI program with a zero SOC after a *Sneede* evaluation, or are not deprived of parental care, follow the regular MFBU composition and income rules as set forth in the Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual (MEPM) §5K. Include the income from all responsible persons and compare the net nonexempt income to the income limit for the entire family size. If income does not exceed the income limit, zero SOC eligibility is established.

The exception to this general rule is when a person is allowed to opt out of the MFBU, such as when only the spouse's separate child(ren) wish to be aided.

(MEPM §8G-6)

430-8

The Federal Poverty Level (FPL), effective April 1, 2002 for a(n) _____ [ALJ-insert age(s) and/or if pregnant, QMB, SLMB, TMC, QDWI, e.g., a child of five in a three-person MFBU] is based on _____% of the FPL. In this case, the maximum allowable FPL is \$_____. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 02-13)

430-9

The Employer Group Health Plan (EGHP) and Health Insurance Premium Payment (HIPP) programs are designed to enroll and pay health insurance premiums for certain Medi-Cal beneficiaries when it is cost effective for CDHS to do so. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 95-71, November 30, 1995)

It is the CDHS position that the State Hearings Division will not provide hearings on denials of enrollment, or terminations from, EGHP or HIPP. The rationale is that hearing rights extend to Medi-Cal beneficiaries only when there is a "termination, suspension, or reduction of Medicaid eligibility or covered services." Since an individual's eligibility for, and level of service under the Medi-Cal program is unaffected by a decision to deny or terminate participation, the CDHS is not required to provide hearing rights. (ACWDL No. 95-82, December 14, 1995)

430-10

States are required to provide Medi-Cal benefits at a zero SOC to otherwise eligible children born after September 30, 1983 who have attained age 6 but who

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have not attained age 19 when the family income does not exceed 100% of the federal poverty level as defined in §50041.5. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 92-23, March 23, 1992; §50262.6(a)(1))

Eligibility for this program is evaluated if the MFBU has an SOC (both in *Sneede* and regular cases). Then, in determining family income, allowable deductions for AFDC-MN families shall be considered for potential eligibility; but neither health insurance premiums nor deductions for the Aged, Blind or Disabled (ABD) are allowable. (ACWDL No. 92-23; §50262.6(a)(2))

The child may not reduce MFBU income to the 100% level by meeting an SOC. (§50262.6(a)(3))

As of March 1, 1998, these provisions covered all children from ages six to 19 (even if born before September 30, 1983). Also, such children do not have to meet property limit requirements to receive Medi-Cal benefits. (ACWDL No. 98-06, January 13, 1998, implementing W&IC §14148.75)

430-10A

Persons who are under 19 years of age, but who are classified as adults under §50014, are potentially eligible for free Medi-Cal benefits under the 100 Percent Program. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 98-16, April 9, 1998)

430-11

Working disabled persons whose family income is below 250% of the Family Poverty Level (FPL) may buy into the Medi-Cal program by paying a premium, from \$20 to \$250 monthly, on a sliding scale based on countable income.

The individual must continue to meet the federal Social Security definition of "disabled" (except that portion regarding substantial gainful activity); be eligible for SSI disability (except for earnings); and have net family income less than 250% of the FPL.

Under the 250% program, income is based on SSI methodology, including spousal deeming. Additionally, state, federal, and private disability income is exempt.

Property is also determined under SSI standards, but "resources in the form of employer or individual retirement arrangements authorized under the Internal Revenue Code" are exempted for the disabled individual.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 99-67, December 3, 1999, based on Assembly Bill No. 155, Ch. 820, Stats. 1999)

430-11A

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The 250 percent Working Disabled (WD) program provides full-scope Medi-Cal coverage with the Aid Code of 6G. To be eligible for the 250 percent WD program the individual must:

- > Be employed.
- > Meet the federal definition of disability except the individual is allowed to perform Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA).
- > Have net nonexempt income below 250 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL).
- > Be eligible to receive SSI/SSP benefits if earning were disregarded.
- > Pay a monthly premium based on the individual's income.
- > Meet all other non-financial Medi-Cal eligibility requirements.

California has adopted the following options:

- > Exempting the individual's disability income, and
- > Exempting retirement arrangements authorized through the Internal Revenue Code.

(Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual §5R-1, issued January 4, 2002)

430-12

Beneficiaries in the 250% program for the working disabled who default on premium payments are subject to discontinuance from that program. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 99-67, December 3, 1999)

430-12A

Individuals, eligible for the 250% working disabled program receive full-scope Medi-Cal for a monthly premium to be paid to the CDHS. Individuals will be issued a monthly premium statement by the Department, including an invoice and envelope with which to return their payments. Individuals shall be discontinued from the program if they do not pay premiums for two consecutive months. Eligibility for the program is retained for these two transition months.

There is a six-month penalty period following the month of discontinuance based on nonpayment of premiums. Individuals wishing to reenroll in the program during the 6 month penalty period must either:

- > Pay the premiums for the current month and the premiums owed for the two transition months in which premiums were not paid; or

- > Reapply after the six-month penalty has passed. No premiums will be owed for past months; the individual is treated as a new applicant.

(Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual §5R-1, issued January 4, 2002)

430-13

According to the CDHS, for purposes of the 250% of the Federal Poverty Level Working Disabled program, "work" is undefined. The CDHS indicates that an eligible only needs to provide proof of employment. Examples of a person who is working for another include pay stubs or written verification from the employer; for the self-employed or independent contractor they include contracts, W-2 forms or a 1099 form. Beneficiaries are also considered to be working if they are receiving vacation or sick leave pay from their employer. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 00-51, September 27, 2000, Question 12; Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual §5R-2)

430-14

The "Supplemental Security Income Standard Allocation" and the "Parent Allocation" amounts are to be used in various programs, such as the 250 Percent Working Disabled and QMB/SLM/QI programs.

These allocations are based on the annual federal benefit rate (FBR) which is based on the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA). The Standard Allocation increased from \$272 in 2002 to \$277 in 2003 (the couple FBR minus the individual FBR). The Parent Allocation for 2002 and 2003 is determined as follows:

When there is earned, unearned income, or a combination of income:

- > The parent allocation (if one ineligible parent lives with child) was \$545 in 2002 and \$552 in 2003 (FBR for an individual); and
- > The parent allocation (if both ineligible parents live with the child) was \$817 in 2002 and \$829 in 2003 (FBR for a couple).

The 2002 Medicare Part A premium was \$319 for persons who did not receive free Medicare Part A. It decreased to \$316 in 2003. The reduced Medicare Part A premium was \$175 for persons with 30 - 39 quarters of Medicare covered employment in 2002 and 2003. Both have a 10 percent penalty for late enrollment.

The Part A deductible was \$812 a day for the first 60 days of inpatient care in 2002 and \$840 in 2003. It was \$203 a day for 2002 for the 61st through 90th day and increased to \$210 in 2003. For days 91 through 150, the deductible was \$406 in 2002 and increased to \$420 in 2003. The skilled nursing facility deductible was \$101.50 a day in 2002 and \$105 in 2003 for the 21st through 100th day (there is no deductible for day 1 through 20).

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The 2002 Medicare Part B premium was \$54. In 2003, it is \$58.70. The deductible is still \$100. The QI-2 benefit was \$3.91 in 2002. The Q1-2 program was discontinued in 2003.

Disregard the Title II COLA for all programs where eligibility is based on the federal poverty level (FPL) except the Qualified Disabled Working Individuals program until the new FPLs are in effect on April 1. These programs include the Income Disregard program, 133 Percent, and 100 Percent programs for children, the 250 Percent Working Disabled, and the QMB/SLMB/QI programs.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letters No. 01-66, December 10, 2001 and 02-56, December 4, 2002)

430-15

The 250 percent Working Disabled (WD) beneficiary is to be treated as "Other Public Assistance (PA)." He or she is in his or her own MFBU. Couples are in the MFBU together only if both parties of a couple meet the eligibility criteria for the 250 percent WD program.

To determine the MFBU:

- > First evaluate the whole family, including the working disabled individual for §1931(b) eligibility.
- > If the entire family is ineligible for §1931(b) with the working disabled person, evaluate the working disabled person for the 250 percent WD program.
- > If he or she is eligible, he or she is considered "other PA" and is in his or her own MFBU.
- > Evaluate the rest of the family for the §1931(b) program without the 250 percent WD individual in that MFBU.
- > If the family is ineligible for §1931(b), usual Medi-Cal procedures are followed to determine that family's eligibility for other Medi-Cal programs.

(Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual §5R-2, issued January 4, 2002)

430-16

Determine net nonexempt income for the 250% WD program in accord with the provisions outlined in 22 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Article 5, except as follows:

1. Determine in-kind income using Supplemental Security Income's (SSI's) requirements for treating in-kind support and maintenance (ISM). See Section

VII, and the attached Section 14 of the Pickle Handbook which provides detailed instructions about ISM.

2. Disregard all disability income, including worker's compensation, of the working disabled individual.
3. Deduct all impairment related work expenses (IRWEs) from income as based on SSI methodology. IRWEs are the expenses of a working applicant/beneficiary that are necessary for the individual to become or remain employed (e.g., attendant care services, transportation costs, and medical devices.
4. Base spousal/parental deeming on SSI methodology.
5. Disregard one-third of child support received by a child applicant.

(Note: The methodology for determining income, including the above exceptions, is contained in the new income test worksheet forms.)

(Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual (MEPM) §5R-2, 3, issued January 4, 2002)

430-16A

In the 250% WD program, the following are the net income limits:

2. For a child, or individual without a spouse, net nonexempt income must be less than 250 percent of the FPL for one person.
3. For an applicant with an ineligible spouse, whose income is not to be counted using SSI spousal deeming rules, net nonexempt income must be less than 250 percent of the FPL for one person.
4. For an applicant with an ineligible spouse, whose income is to be counted using SSI spousal deeming rules, the net nonexempt income must be less than 250 percent of the FPL for two persons.

(MEPM §5R-3, issued January 4, 2002)

430-17

Determine net nonexempt property for the 250% WD program in accord with the provisions outlined in 22 California Code of Regulations (CCR) Article 9. Exempt the resources of the working individual in the form of retirement arrangements authorized under the Internal Revenue Code. This includes:

- > Individual Retirement Accounts (IRAs).
- > Plans for self-employed individuals, such as KEOGH Plans.

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- > Work related pension funds administered by an employer or union, for income when employment ends, such as Deferred Compensation and Thrift Plans.

(MEPM §5R-2, issued January 4, 2002)

430-18

Determine whether the working disabled individual would be eligible for SSI/SSP in the absence of his or her earnings:

1. Review alien status:
 - a. Aliens who are or would be limited to restricted services under a regular Medi-Cal program are ineligible under federal requirements for SSI/SSP, so these aliens are also ineligible for the 250 percent WD program.

(Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual (§5R-3, 4, issued January 4, 2002)

430-19

The premium amounts for the 250% WD program are set forth:

Based on the nonexempt net countable income as determined by completing the MC 338, "250 Percent Income Test Work Sheet for the 250 Percent Working Disabled Program Adults" for either an individual or a couple; or the MC 338B, "250 Percent and SSI/SSP Income Test Work Sheet for the 250 Percent Working Disabled Program-Child Applying With or Without Ineligible Parent(s)" for a child, the county will determine the monthly premium amount according to the following chart.

Net Countable Income		Premium Amount for One Eligible Individual*	Premium Amount for an Eligible Couple**
From	To		
\$1	\$600	\$20	\$30
\$601	\$700	\$25	\$40
\$701	\$900	\$50	\$75
\$901	\$1,100	\$75	\$100
\$1,101	\$1,300	\$100	\$150
\$1,301	\$1,500	\$125	\$200
\$1,501	\$1,700	\$150	\$225
\$1,701	\$1,900	\$175	\$275
\$1,901	\$2,100	\$200	\$300
\$2,101	Up to 250 percent of the FPL for two	\$250	\$375

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*One eligible individual is defined: as an eligible child; an eligible unmarried adult; or a married individual with an ineligible spouse when no spousal deeming applies.

**Eligible couple is defined: as having their eligibility based on the countable income of both individuals and tested against the FPL for two. This includes an individual with an ineligible spouse when spousal deeming applies.

(MEPM §5R-2, issued January 4, 2002)

430-20

Counties are reminded that there is now a program, the 250% Working Disabled Program that allows individuals to earn above the Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) limit and still qualify for linkage through disability. Because of this, counties must not base a decision to process a disability determination for working persons on SGA. The county must refer the case to the Disability and Adult Programs Division (DAPD) and alert the DAPD analyst to evaluate the individual's disability based on criteria for the 250% Working Disabled program. (All County Welfare Director's Letter (ACWDL) 02-40, July 3, 2002)

430-25

The Breast and Cervical Cancer Treatment Program (BCCTP) was authorized by Assembly Bill No. 430, Ch. 171, Stats. 2001, to be effective January 1, 2002. The CDHS was given the authority to implement the BCCTP, at first by All-County Welfare Directors Letters (ACWDLs) and then by issuing regulations. (W&IC §14007.71(d))

As of December 11, 2002, no ACWDL had been issued, nor had any regulations been adopted, to implement the BCCTP.

The statutory authority provides for, e.g., screening, clinical exams, and treatment. There are different coverages for women and men, for federal and state eligible persons, and for different age groups. Some persons will receive full scope Medi-Cal coverage for their cancer treatment (e.g., federally eligible women with no health insurance who are under age 65) while others (e.g., those meeting only State standards) will receive cancer treatment services only for a limited time period.

(See W&IC §14007.71; Health and Safety Code §§104160-104163)

430-28

The Abandoned Baby Program under the Safe Arms for Newborns Law states that any child surrendered under the Safe Arms for Newborns Law pursuant to Health and Safety Code §1255.7 shall be determined to be eligible for Medi-Cal under W&IC §14005.24. This law is specific to children under 72 hours old who are voluntarily surrendered to any employee on duty at a public or private hospital emergency room or any other additional location designated by the

county board of supervisors. Medi-Cal eligibility will begin on the date physical custody is surrendered and ends on the last day of the month following the month in which the child was voluntarily surrendered. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 03-26, May 8, 2003; W&IC §14005.24)

431-1

The CDHS has instructed the counties in the implementation of the spousal impoverishment provisions of the Medicare Catastrophic Coverage Act (MCCA) of 1988 relating to property. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 90-01, January 5, 1990) The CDHS has set forth the income provisions of MCCA. (ACWDL No. 90-03, January 8, 1990) There are currently no state regulations implementing MCCA as of December 1, 2002.

431-2

Federal law defines an institutionalized spouse as an individual in a medical institution or nursing facility (and who is likely to meet this requirement for 30 consecutive days) and is married to a spouse who is not in a medical institution or nursing facility. A community spouse is the spouse of the institutionalized spouse. (42 United States Code (USC) §1396r-5(h))

For purposes of MCCA a couple is married until that marriage is dissolved or annulled. A legal separation will entitle the two spouses to the Community Spouse Resource Allowance plus the property limit for one, and for income allocation to the community spouse. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 91-55, June 11, 1991)

431-3

An institutionalized spouse may transfer an amount equal to the Community Spouse Resource Allowance (CSRA), but only to the extent the resources of the institutionalized spouse are transferred to, or for the sole benefit of, the community spouse. Such transfer shall not be disqualifying. The CSRA, as defined in Subsection (f)(2) is the greatest of four calculations. In California, the second option, \$60,000 plus an indexed figure, is used. This figure was \$81,960 in 1999, \$84,120 in 2000, \$87,000 in 2001, \$89,280 in 2002; \$90,660 in 2003, and \$92,760 in 2004. (42 United States Code §1396r-5(f)(1); All-County Welfare Directors Letters (ACWDLs) No. 98-49, 99-59, 00-58, 01-63, 02-53, and 03-54)

431-4

The Minimum Monthly Maintenance Needs Allowance (MMMNA) as set forth in 42 USC §1396r-5(d)(3)(C) shall not exceed \$1,500, subject to adjustment under Subsections (e) and (g).

Subsection (g) provides for an indexing of the \$1,500. (In California, this basic MMMNA is thus raised to \$2175 effective January 1, 2001, to \$2232 effective January 1, 2002, to \$2267 effective January 1, 2003 and to \$2319 effective January 1, 2004.) (All-County Welfare Directors Letters No. 00-58, 01-63, 02-53, and 03-54)

Subsection (e)(2)(B) provides that if either spouse establishes that the community spouse needs income, above the level otherwise provided by the MMMNA, due to exceptional circumstances resulting in significant financial duress, there shall be substituted an amount adequate to provide such additional income as is necessary. Such revised MMMNA is to be resolved at the state hearing provided applicants or recipients. (42 USC §1396r-5(e)(2)(B))

431-5

Under federal law, if either spouse establishes that the CSRA, in relation to the amount of income generated by such an allowance, is inadequate to raise the community spouse's income to the Minimum Monthly Maintenance Needs Allowance (MMMNA), there shall be substituted for the CSRA under Subsection (f)(2) an amount adequate to provide such an MMMNA. (42 United State Code §§1396r-5(e)(2) and (f)(2))

431-6

Pursuant to a policy clarification from the Health Care Finance Administration, a deposit of a Long Term Care (LTC) spouse's income into a joint account is considered a transfer of income to the spouse at home. In joint bank account situations, no further verification is necessary. However, when income is not deposited in a joint account, the beneficiary must provide documentation that the monies actually changed hands, via a canceled check, bank statement, etc. (All-County Letter Welfare Directors (ACWDL) No. 90-89, October 9, 1990)

431-7

Federal law provides for allowances to be offset from the income of an institutionalized spouse. After an institutionalized spouse is determined to be eligible for medical assistance, in determining the amount of the spouse's income that is to be applied monthly to the payment for the cost of the care in the institution, there shall be deducted from the spouse's monthly income the following amounts in the following order:

- (A) A personal needs allowance;
- (B) A community spouse monthly income allowance, but only to the extent income of the institutionalize spouse is made available to or for the benefit of the community spouse;
- (C) A family allowance, for each family member, equal to at least one-third of the amount by which the amount described in paragraph (3)(A)(i) exceeds the amount of the monthly income of that family member; and
- (D) Amount for incurred expense for medical or remedial care for the institutionalized spouse.

This section goes on to say that the term “family member” only includes minor or dependent children, dependent parents, or dependent siblings of the institutionalized or community spouse who are residing with the community spouse.

(42 United States Code (USC) §1396r-5(d)(1))

431-8

The CDHS has not issued regulations as of December 1, 2002, to implement the Federal Statutes governing MCCA. However, in All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 90-03, January 8, 1990, proposed regulations were set forth.

Proposed §50653.5 provides that when an aged, blind, or disabled person with LTC status has a community spouse residing in the home, the income of the person with LTC status shall be treated as follows:

- (1) Determine the gross nonexempt income of the person with LTC status which is in excess of the appropriate maintenance need for that person and in accordance with the provisions of §50605;
- (2) Determine the maintenance need for the community spouse in accordance with §50605(f)(1), and deduct from that maintenance need the total gross monthly income of the community spouse, with the remainder being the community spouse allowance;
- (3) Determine the maximum allocation base for each family member in accordance with §50605(f)(2), and deduct from this allocation base the gross monthly income of that family member. One-third of the remainder shall be considered the family member allowance for that person. The total of all family member allowances shall be considered the total family member allowance; and
- (4) Add the community spouse allowance with the total family member allowance. This is the amount which shall be allocated to the community spouse and other family members from the income amount for the person with LTC status.

Exceptional circumstances that result in financial duress shall include, but are not limited to, costs associated with the purchase of housing modifications to the extent the community spouse maintenance need is inadequate to cover such purchases; costs associated with the ongoing purchase of prescribed medical diet foods and dietary supplements; utility costs associated with the use of prescribed medical equipment to the extent the community spouse maintenance need is inadequate to cover such costs; repairs necessary to maintain the home in a liveable condition, which shall not include optional or cosmetic changes; and unusual and unforeseeable circumstances such as fire, flood, or other special circumstances which result in loss of normal housing, clothing, household goods, and other necessary possessions. (Proposed §50605.5(c))

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Exceptional circumstances resulting in financial duress shall not include the usual increases for rent, food, housing, clothing, and other customary living expenses.
(Proposed Subsection (d))

Once a finding of exceptional circumstances resulting in financial duress has been established, the state ALJ shall establish a new maintenance need for the community spouse which shall include an amount sufficient to cover such expenses, and specify whether such maintenance need level will be temporary or continuing. If the order specifies that the maintenance need is temporary, the ALJ shall establish the duration of the new maintenance need and advise the claimant that he/she must request an extension through the state hearing process if the exceptional circumstance continues. The CDHS has issued tables which set forth the community spouse maintenance need, as set forth above. In 200_, that maintenance need standard is \$_____. CDHS has also issued an allocation base, for attribution of income from the LTC family member to the other family members. For _____ persons, that allocation base is \$_____. (Proposed Subsection (f); All-County Welfare Directors Letters (ACWDLs) No. 00-39, 01-44, and 02-29)

431-9

"Spousal impoverishment" rules for determining the property eligibility of, and allocating income from, an institutionalized spouse with a community spouse will be applicable in situations where one spouse is enrolled in a Program for All Inclusive Care of the Elderly (PACE) (the "institutionalized" spouse) and the other spouse is not (the community spouse).

These rules will generally apply effective July 1, 1997. Notifications of PACE participation must have the spousal impoverishment rules applied by the first of the second month following notification to the county. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 97-18, May 12, 1997)

431-9A

Counties are required to notify identified continuing PACE cases (existing only in Alameda, Sacramento, and San Francisco counties in May 1997): (1) as to the Community Spouse Resource Allowance (CSRA) transfer period; (2) that at the end of the CSRA transfer period the institutionalized (PACE) spouse's name may appear on no more than \$2000 worth of countable, nonexempt property; and (3) that the community spouse may retain the remainder up to the maximum CSRA.

The PACE spouse shall be treated as institutionalized, even when residing in the home of the community spouse who is not enrolled in PACE and who otherwise meets the definition of a community spouse.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 97-18, May 12, 1997)

432-1

To be eligible as a Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB) individual, one must be entitled to Part A Medicare hospital insurance benefits; meet the qualifying income level, as defined in §50570; and meet the qualifying resource limit, as defined in §50421. (§50258(a))

Eligibility for the QMB Program shall begin the first of the month following the month of approval. (§50258(b))

CDHS shall pay Medicare premiums, coinsurance, and deductibles. (§50258(c))

432-2

Federal law defines a "qualified Medicare beneficiary" as an individual who is entitled to hospital insurance benefits under Part A of Subchapter XVIII; whose income does not exceed the official poverty line for a family of such size; and whose resources do not exceed twice the maximum amount of resources that an individual may have and obtain benefits under the SSI Program. Such individuals are eligible to receive, from the state, certain premiums under Subchapter XVIII (including Parts A and B), deductibles and coinsurance fees. (42 United States Code §1396d-p)

The CDHS policy as to implementation of this program is set forth in All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 90-02, January 8, 1990; Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual (MEPM) 5F, issued as part of ACWDL No. 91-09, February 7, 1991, referencing ACWDLs 90-02, 90-29, 90-71 and 90-73.

432-3

For qualified Medicare beneficiaries (QMBs), the CDHS shall pay the premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance for elderly and disabled persons entitled to benefits under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act, when the person's income does not exceed the federal poverty level, and resources do not exceed 200% of the SSI Program standard. (Welfare and Institutions Code (W&IC) §14005.11) CDHS shall also pay applicable additional premiums, deductibles, and coinsurance for drug coverage, as offered to categorically needy recipients, as defined in W&IC §14050.1 and Title XIX of the Social Security Act. (W&IC §14005.11(b))

432-4

The four QMB requirements are:

1. A QMB must be eligible for Medicare Part A (Hospital Insurance)
2. A QMB must have income of \$687 or less if a single person, or \$922 or less if married and living with a spouse.
3. A QMB must have property valued at \$4000 or less if a single person, or \$6000 or less if married and living with a spouse.

4. A QMB must meet certain other Medi-Cal program requirements, such as California residency.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 99-15, March 29, 1999)

432-6

The "Supplemental Security Income Standard Allocation" and the "Parent Allocation" amounts are to be used in various programs, such as the 250 Percent Working Disabled and QMB/SLM/QI programs.

These allocations are based on the annual federal benefit rate (FBR) which is based on the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA). The Standard Allocation increased from \$272 in 2002 to \$277 in 2003 (the couple FBR minus the individual FBR). The Parent Allocation for 2002 and 2003 is determined as follows:

When there is earned, unearned income, or a combination of income:

- > The parent allocation (if one ineligible parent lives with child) was \$545 in 2002 and \$552 in 2003 (FBR for an individual); and
- > The parent allocation (if both ineligible parents live with the child) was \$817 in 2002 and \$829 in 2003 (FBR for a couple).

The 2002 Medicare Part A premium was \$319 for persons who did not receive free Medicare Part A. It decreased to \$316 in 2003. The reduced Medicare Part A premium was \$175 for persons with 30 - 39 quarters of Medicare covered employment in 2002 and 2003. Both have a 10 percent penalty for late enrollment.

The Part A deductible was \$812 a day for the first 60 days of inpatient care in 2002 and \$840 in 2003. It was \$203 a day for 2002 for the 61st through 90th day and increased to \$210 in 2003. For days 91 through 150, the deductible was \$406 in 2002 and increased \$420 in 2003. The skilled nursing facility deductible was \$101.50 a day in 2002 and \$105 in 2003 for the 21st through 100th day (there is no deductible for day 1 through 20).

The 2002 Medicare Part B premium was \$54. In 2003, it is \$58.70. The deductible is still \$100. The QI-2 benefit was \$3.91 in 2002. The Q1-2 program was discontinued in 2003.

Disregard the Title II COLA for all programs where eligibility is based on the federal poverty level (FPL) except the Qualified Disabled Working Individuals program until the new FPLs are in effect on April 1. These programs include the Income Disregard program, 133 Percent, and 100 Percent programs for children, the 250 Percent Working Disabled, and the QMB/SLMB/QI programs.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letters No. 01-66, December 10, 2001 and 02-56, December 4, 2002)

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433-1

A Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLMB) is ineligible as a Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB) solely due to excess income.

A SLMB must be entitled to Part A Medicare hospital insurance benefits, meet the qualifying income level as defined in §50570(b), and meet the qualifying resource limit as defined in §50421.

The period of eligibility shall include the first month eligibility is approved, and may include three months of retroactive benefits from the month of application. If eligibility exists, the CDHS shall pay Medicare Part B premiums as defined in §50091.5. (§50258.1)

433-2

The Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLMB) income limit has been 120% of the FPL since 1996. The ____ SLMB income level is

Persons	Income Level
1	\$ ____
2	\$ ____

The SLMB resource level is \$4,000 for a single individual and \$6,000 for a couple.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 97-34, August 5, 1997; ACWDL No. 00-18, March 21, 2000; ACWDL No. 01-66, December 10, 2001)

433-3

The CDHS policy on the Specified Low-Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLMB) Program, established under Public Law 101-508 (§4501 of OBRA, 1990) requires counties to phase in payments for certain Medicare beneficiaries beginning January 1, 1993. A SLMB must be entitled to Medicare Part A, have no more than twice Medi-Cal's property limit, have income below 120% of the federal poverty level (FPL) in 1996 and thereafter, and be a citizen or alien who would be eligible for full Medi-Cal benefits. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 92-61, October 23, 1992; Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual §5J-1)

A SLMB is ineligible as a QMB solely due to excess income. The CDHS shall pay Medicare Part B premiums for SLMB as defined in §50091.5. (§50258.1)

433-4

The Specified Low-Income Beneficiary (SLMB) Program is limited to the payment of the Medicare Part B premium. It does not pay the Medicare Part A premium or the Part B

deductibles or coinsurance. The SLMB's Medicare Part B premium will be purchased under the State Buy-In process.

To be eligible a SLMB must:

- Be entitled to Medicare Part A and B;
- Have no more than twice the Medi-Cal's property limit (\$4,000 for one person, \$6,000 for a couple);
- Have income below 120 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL); and
- Be a citizen or alien who would be eligible for full-scope Medi-Cal benefits if he or she were eligible for a regular Medi-Cal program, except for excess income or property.

A SLMB who meets the Medi-Cal eligibility requirements for a different Medi-Cal program may receive benefits under both programs (SLMB and Medi-Cal) in the same month.

Scope of Medicare Part B Benefits

Medicare Part B medical insurance includes doctor's services, outpatient hospital care, home health care, diagnostic tests, durable medical equipment, ambulance services, and many other health services and supplies.

(Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual §5J-1)

433-6

The "Supplemental Security Income Standard Allocation" and the "Parent Allocation" amounts are to be used in various programs, such as the 250 Percent Working Disabled and QMB/SLM/QI programs.

These allocations are based on the annual federal benefit rate (FBR) which is based on the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA). The Standard Allocation increased from \$272 in 2002 to \$277 in 2003 (the couple FBR minus the individual FBR). The Parent Allocation for 2002 and 2003 is determined as follows:

When there is earned, unearned income, or a combination of income:

- > The parent allocation (if one ineligible parent lives with child) was \$545 in 2002 and \$552 in 2003 (FBR for an individual); and
- > The parent allocation (if both ineligible parents live with the child) was \$817 in 2002 and \$829 in 2003 (FBR for a couple).

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The 2002 Medicare Part A premium was \$319 for persons who did not receive free Medicare Part A. It decreased to \$316 in 2003. The reduced Medicare Part A premium was \$175 for persons with 30 - 39 quarters of Medicare covered employment in 2002 and 2003. Both have a 10 percent penalty for late enrollment.

The Part A deductible was \$812 a day for the first 60 days of inpatient care in 2002 and \$840 in 2003. It was \$203 a day for 2002 for the 61st through 90th day and increased to \$210 in 2003. For days 91 through 150, the deductible was \$406 in 2002 and increased to \$420 in 2003. The skilled nursing facility deductible was \$101.50 a day in 2002 and \$105 in 2003 for the 21st through 100th day (there is no deductible for day 1 through 20).

The 2002 Medicare Part B premium was \$54. In 2003, it is \$58.70. The deductible is still \$100. The QI-2 benefit was \$3.91 in 2002. The Q1-2 program was discontinued in 2003.

Disregard the Title II COLA for all programs where eligibility is based on the federal poverty level (FPL) except the Qualified Disabled Working Individuals program until the new FPLs are in effect on April 1. These programs include the Income Disregard program, 133 Percent, and 100 Percent programs for children, the 250 Percent Working Disabled, and the QMB/SLMB/QI programs.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letters No. 01-66, December 10, 2001 and 02-56, December 4, 2002)

433-7

Two new Specified Low-Income Beneficiary (SLMB) programs were authorized by §4732 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (Public Law No. 105-33).

The first group, whose income is between 120% and 135% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL), is eligible for reimbursement of its Medicare Part B premiums, retroactive to January 1, 1998.

The second group, whose income is between 135% and 175% of the FPL, is eligible for payment of the Home Health Care portion of Medicare Part A that was transferred to Medicare Part B, retroactive to January 1, 1998.

Neither group is eligible for any other medical program, nor will either group receive Medi-Cal cards.

Both groups have a resource limit of \$4000 for a single individual and \$6000 for a couple.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 97-45, November 17, 1997)

434-1

To be eligible for the TB program, a person must:

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1. Be infected with TB, as certified by a Medi-Cal physician.
2. Not be a Medi-Cal beneficiary whose coverage is mandated by federal laws, such as AFDC, SSI/SSP, other Public Assistance (PA) or one of the federal poverty level programs.
3. Be a United States citizen or a person who has satisfactory immigration status (SIS).
4. Have income and resources which do not exceed the maximum amount for a disabled individual under the SSI program.

Income cannot exceed the "TB income standard." The 1996 income standard is \$1025, whether married or not. It increased to \$1073 in 1998; it became \$1109 effective January 1, 2000. As of January 1, 2001, it is \$1145.

Property cannot exceed \$2,000 for an individual or for a couple, except when determining a child's eligibility, with two parents, in which case it is \$3000.

5. Meet all other Medi-Cal requirements, such as cooperation, verification, and status reporting.

(Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual (MEPM) §5N-1 - 5N-6; All-County Welfare Directors Letters (ACWDLs) No. 95-12, February 10, 1995; 95-39, July 14, 1995, and 95-73, November 22, 1995, and 98-02 (superseding 97-52), January 5, 1998; 99-62, November 24, 1999; 01-03, January 8, 2001)

434-2

In determining net income in the TB program, Medi-Cal regulations governing disabled persons are used to determine deductions and exemptions.

There are three exceptions to this general rule: (1) Parental allocation to ineligible children; (2) parental deduction; (3) nondeeming by certain ineligible spouses. As of January 1, 2001, the maximum amount allowed to an ineligible child from ineligible parents was \$266 and increased to \$273 as of January 1, 2002. The parental deduction was \$530 for an individual and \$796 for a couple and increased to \$545 and \$817, respectively, as of January 1, 2002 (All-County Welfare Director's Letter (ACWDL) No. 01-03, January 8, 2001; ACWDL No. 01-66, December 10, 2001)

If the net nonexempt income exceeds the appropriate TB income standard, the individual person is ineligible for the TB program. (MEPM §5N-4, 5) An individual's TB income standard is \$1145 effective January 1, 2001. (ACWDL No.

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01-03) It increased to \$1175 effective January 1, 2002. (ACWDL No. 02-01, January 3, 2002)

434-3

The TB resource limit is \$2,000 for a single person or for a married couple. These limits increase to \$3,000 if the couple's child lives in the home.

Resources are determined under Medi-Cal regulations, except if the TB applicant is a child there are special deeming rules. (MEPM §5N-5, 6; All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 95-39, July 14, 1995)

The value of resources are determined as of 12:01 a.m. on the first day of the month. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 95-12, February 10, 1995, Question 20, citing 20 CFR §416.1207)

434-4

In the TB program, the scope of benefits is limited to TB-related services such as physician specified clinics, out-patient hospital services, clinic services, federally qualified health center services, case management services, and services (other than room and board) to monitor prescribed drugs. (MEPM §5N-6, 7)

If a TB infected person is eligible for full-scope Medi-Cal with an SOC, that person should be evaluated for the TB program as that person could be eligible for the TB program and not have an SOC for out-patient TB services, (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 95-12, February 10, 1995, Question 11)

435-1

EPSDT supplemental services means health care, diagnostic services, and other treatment that:

- (1) Are identified in 42 United States Code §1396d(r).
- (2) Are available only to persons under 21 years old.
- (3) Meet any medical necessity standard set forth in §51340(e), paragraph (1), (2) or (3).
- (4) Are not EPSDT diagnosis and treatment services (as defined in §51184(b)).

(§51184(c))

435-2

Requests for prior authorization for EPSDT supplemental services shall include the following information:

- (1) The principal diagnosis and significant associated diagnoses.

- (2) Prognosis.
- (3) Date of onset of the illness or condition, and etiology, if known.
- (4) Clinical significance or functional impairment caused by the illness or condition.
- (5) Specific types of services to be rendered by each discipline associated with the total treatment plan.
- (6) The therapeutic goals to be achieved by each discipline, and anticipated time for achievement of goals.
- (7) The extent to which health care services have been previously provided to address the illness or condition and results demonstrated by prior care.
- (8) Any other documentation available which may assist in making the required determinations.

(§51340(d))

435-3

Orthodontic services for Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) beneficiaries are covered only when medically necessary pursuant to the criteria set forth in the Medi-cal "Manual of Criteria for Medi-Cal Authorization", Chapter 8.1, as incorporated by reference in §51003(e), or when medically necessary for the relief of pain and infections, restoration of teeth, maintenance of dental health, or the treatment of other conditions or defects, pursuant to criteria in §51340(e)(1) or (e)(3). (§51340.1(a)(2))

435-4

The CDHS issued the following interpretation in regard to the EPSDT program:

- > The EPSDT program is a federally mandated benefit for full-scope Medi-Cal eligibles under 21 years of age (per the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 [OBRA '89]).
- > Federal Medicaid law requires that states provide medically necessary screening, vision, hearing, and dental services to Medi-Cal beneficiaries under 21 years of age. Additionally, any service a state is permitted to cover that is medically necessary to correct or ameliorate a defect, physical and mental illness, or a condition identified by EPSDT screening, must be provided to beneficiaries under 21 years of age whether or not the service or item is otherwise included in the State's Medicaid plan.

MEDICAL NECESSITY UNDER EPSDT:

Overall, there are three ways in which EPSDT supplemental services may be determined medically necessary:

1. The requested EPSDT supplemental service can meet the existing criteria for medical necessity applicable to services that are available to the general Medi-Cal population.
2. The requested EPSDT supplemental service can meet distinct, EPSDT service specific requirements as set forth in §51340.1.
3. If the criteria of 1. above cannot be met, and if the criteria of number 2 above are not applicable to the service, then the requested EPSDT supplemental service must be evaluated under the expanded medical necessity criteria established in the EPSDT regulations in §51340(e)(3), as summarized below:
 - A. The services are necessary to correct or ameliorate defects and physical and mental illnesses and conditions discovered by the screening services.
 - B. The supplies, items, or equipment to be provided are medical in nature.
 - C. The services are not requested solely for the convenience of the beneficiary, family, physician, or another provider of services.
 - D. The services are not unsafe for the individual EPSDT-eligible beneficiary, and are not experimental.
 - E. The services are neither primarily cosmetic in nature nor primarily for the purpose of improving the beneficiary's appearance. The correction of severe or disabling disfigurement shall not be considered to be primarily cosmetic nor primarily for the purpose of improving the beneficiary's appearance.
 - F. Where alternative medically accepted modes of treatment are available, the services are most cost-effective.
 - G. The services to be provided:
 - (1) Are generally accepted by the professional medical and dental communities as effective and proven treatments for the conditions for which they are proposed to be used.
 - (2) Are within the authorized scope of practice of the provider, and are an appropriate mode of treatment for the health condition of the beneficiary.

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- H. Available scientific evidence, as described immediately above, demonstrates that the services improve the overall health outcomes as much as, or more than, established alternatives.
- I. The predicted beneficial outcome of the services outweighs potential harmful effects.

(All-County Letter (ACL) No. 00-83, December 7, 2000, Attachment 3)

435-5

According to the CDHS, in order to fulfill partial requirements of the final judgment and permanent injunction in the case of *Emily Q. et al. v. Diana Bontá*, USDC, Central District of California, the new EPSDT Mental Health Services General Information Notice (MC 003) was distributed through a special mailing to all Medi-Cal beneficiaries. To complete the requirements, counties must begin informing new beneficiaries of the EPSDT services at the time of application, and annually thereafter.

Commencing August 8, 2001 the MC 003 notice was required to be distributed to new Medi-Cal applicants at the same time as other required informational forms and handouts. Because all Medi-Cal beneficiary households with children were informed of the EPSDT Mental Health Services via a special mailing in March 2001, counties will not be required to distribute the MC 003 notice at yearly renewal until April 1, 2002.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 01-47, August 20, 2001)

436-1

Health care, under state law, shall include the following mental health services:

- (a) Mental health services provided by a city or county.
- (b) Mental health services provided in a Short-Doyle community mental health service or in a community mental health center organized under the Federal Community Mental Health Centers Act of 1963.
- (c) Certain outpatient drug abuse services under the jurisdiction of the State Department of Alcohol and Drug Programs, provided by certified private or county providers.
- (d) Inpatient hospital services in an institution for mental disease to persons of all ages, provided that such institution is certified as a psychiatric hospital under Title XVIII of the Social Security Act.
- (e) Other diagnostic, screening, preventive, or remedial rehabilitative services designed to restore the individual to the best possible functional level,

recommended by a physician or licensed practitioner of the healing arts, and provided in a facility, home, or other setting.

(W&IC §14021)

436-2

The CDHS shall add case management services as a benefit under the Short-Doyle Medi-Cal program for persons served by the State Department of Mental Health and Short-Doyle mental health programs. (W&IC §14021.3)

436-3

Community mental health services, as defined in §51341(b), provided by Short-Doyle Medi-Cal providers to Medi-Cal beneficiaries are covered by the Medi-Cal program. (§51341(a))

"Community mental health services" include acute inpatient hospital services, psychiatric health facility services, mental health services, medication support, day treatment intensive service, day rehabilitation service, adult and crisis residential treatment services, crisis intervention, and crisis stabilization-emergency room or urgent care. (§51341(b))

436-4

Short-Doyle drug Medi-Cal substance abuse services, as defined in §§51341.1(b)-(d), provided to Medi-Cal beneficiaries, are covered by the Medi-Cal program when determined medically necessary under §51303. Services shall be prescribed by a physician, and are subject to utilization controls, as set forth in §51159. (§51341.1(a))

437-1

The Balanced Budget Act of 1997 established a new Medi-Cal program which pays some or all of the Medicare Part B premium for those eligible to the Qualifying Individuals (QI) program. The QI program is divided into the QI-1 and QI-2 programs.

If an individual has income under 100% of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and meets other eligibility criteria such as residency and resource limits, the individual is eligible under the QMB program.

If an otherwise eligible individual has income between 100% and 120% of the FPL, the individual is eligible for the SLMB program.

If an otherwise eligible individual has income of at least 120% but less than 135% of the FPL, the individual is eligible under the QI-1 program. The QI-1 program will pay the full Part B Medicare premium. The QI-1 program, scheduled to sunset effective December 31, 2002, has been continued until at least March 13, 2003. It will "sunset" effective September 31 [sic] 2003.

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If an otherwise eligible individual has income in excess of 135% but less than 175% of the FPL, the individual is eligible under the QI-2 program. The QI-2 program reimburses once a year a portion of all monthly Part B premiums which an individual paid during months in the prior year. The QI-2 program was discontinued (i.e., sunsetted) effective December 31, 2002.

The resources limit for the QMB, SLMB and the QI programs is \$4000 for an individual and \$6000 for a couple.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letter (ACWDL) No. 98-47, October 22, 1998, referencing ACWDLs 97-45 and 98-15; ACWDL No. 03-02, January 15, 2003; ACWDL 03-20, April 22, 2003)

437-2

The Medicare Part B premium was \$45.50 in 1999 and 2000. In 2002, it had increased to \$54. In 2003, it increased to \$58.70 (All-County Welfare Directors Letters No. 99-66, December 3, 1999, 01-66, December 10, 2001 and 02-56, December 4, 2002)

437-3

Counties must review medically needy applications and eligibility redeterminations to determine if there is eligibility for the Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB) program. If the individual is not eligible as a QMB due to income, counties must evaluate the individual for either the Specified Low Income Medicare Beneficiary (SLMB) or the Qualified Individual (QI) program, so that the CDHS can claim funding for the state payment of Medicare Part B payments. While federal law prohibits a QI from being eligible for any other Medicaid program, medically needy individuals with an SOC may be eligible for QI in those months the SOC is not met. (All-County Welfare Directors Letters No. 99-61, November 17, 1999)

437-4

The QI-1 Program is limited to the payment of the Medicare Part B premium. It does not pay the Medicare Part A premium, or the Part B deductibles or copayments.

To be eligible a QI-1 must:

- Be entitled to Medicare Part B (which includes doctor's services, outpatient hospital care, diagnostic tests, durable medical equipment, ambulance services, and other health services and supplies);
- have income at or above 120 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and up to but not including 135 percent of the FPL;
- have no more than twice the Medi-Cal's property limit (\$4,000 for one person, \$6,000 for a couple); and

- be a citizen or alien who would be eligible for a regular Medi-Cal program except for excess income or property.

QI-1, Other Medi-Cal Coverage:

1. An individual may not be determined eligible for the QI-1 program if he or she is eligible for any other zero SOC Medi-Cal program, such as SSI cash-based Medi-Cal, or ABD-MN with no Share of Cost (SOC).
2. A QI-1 with an SOC is not considered eligible for the SOC program until the SOC is met. Therefore, the QI-1 may be reported to MEDS in both the QI-1 and the SOC aid code in the same month.

The QI-1 program will sunset at the end of September 2003. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 03-20, April 22, 2003)

(Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual §5J-5(B.1))

437-4A

The QI-1 program provides the state payment of the Medicare Part B premium for individuals with income below 135 percent of the federal poverty level. The QI-1 program was scheduled to sunset on December 31, 2002. That sunset date has been extended first to September 30, 2003 and then to March 31, 2004. (ACWDL 03-02, January 15, 2003; 03-20, April 22, 2003; 03-51, and October 31, 2003)

437-5

The QI-2 Program is limited to the reimbursement of a portion of the Medicare Part B premium that is paid by the QI-2. Beginning January 1998, one-seventh of this transferred amount is to be reimbursed to the QI-2 eligible. This fractional amount increases by one-seventh for each year the QI program is effective. Beginning October 1998, two-sevenths will be reimbursed for federal fiscal year (FY) 1999 and each year thereafter until FY 2003.

To be eligible a QI-2 must:

- have paid his or her Medicare Part B premium,
- have income at or above 135 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL) and up to but not including 175 percent;
- have no more than twice the Medi-Cal's property limit (\$4,000 for one person, \$6,000 for a couple); and
- be a citizen or alien who would be eligible for a regular Medi-Cal program.

QI-2, Other Medi-Cal Coverage:

QI-2 individuals may not be determined eligible for any other Medi-Cal program.

Under federal law, the QI-2 program was scheduled to, and did, sunset effective December 31, 2002. Thus, as of January 2003, there is no longer a QI-2 program. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 03-02, January 15, 2003)

(Medi-Cal Eligibility Procedures Manual §5J-5, 6(B.2))

437-6

The "Supplemental Security Income Standard Allocation" and the "Parent Allocation" amounts are to be used in various programs, such as the 250 Percent Working Disabled and QMB/SLM/QI programs.

These allocations are based on the annual federal benefit rate (FBR) which is based on the Cost of Living Adjustment (COLA). The Standard Allocation increased from \$272 in 2002 to \$277 in 2003 (the couple FBR minus the individual FBR). The Parent Allocation for 2002 and 2003 is determined as follows:

When there is earned, unearned income, or a combination of income:

- > The parent allocation (if one ineligible parent lives with child) was \$545 in 2002 and \$552 in 2003 (FBR for an individual); and
- > The parent allocation (if both ineligible parents live with the child) was \$817 in 2002 and \$829 in 2003 (FBR for a couple).

The 2002 Medicare Part A premium was \$319 for persons who did not receive free Medicare Part A. It decreased to \$316 in 2003. The reduced Medicare Part A premium was \$175 for persons with 30 - 39 quarters of Medicare covered employment in 2002 and 2003. Both have a 10 percent penalty for late enrollment.

The Part A deductible was \$812 a day for the first 60 days of inpatient care in 2002 and \$840 in 2003. It was \$203 a day for 2002 for the 61st through 90th day and increased to \$210 in 2003. For days 91 through 150, the deductible was \$406 in 2002 and increased to \$420 in 2003. The skilled nursing facility deductible was \$101.50 a day in 2002 and \$105 in 2003 for the 21st through 100th day (there is no deductible for day 1 through 20).

The 2002 Medicare Part B premium was \$54. In 2003, it is \$58.70. The deductible is still \$100. The QI-2 benefit was \$3.91 in 2002. The QI-2 program was discontinued in 2003.

Disregard the Title II COLA for all programs where eligibility is based on the federal poverty level (FPL) except the Qualified Disabled Working Individuals program until the new FPLs are in effect on April 1. These programs include the Income Disregard

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program, 133 Percent, and 100 Percent programs for children, the 250 Percent Working Disabled, and the QMB/SLMB/QI programs.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letters No. 01-66, December 10, 2001 and 02-56, December 4, 2002)

438-1

Effective January 1, 2001, the State has established an Aged and Disabled Federal Poverty Level (A&D FPL) Program which will provide zero Share of Cost Medi-Cal benefits to those person who qualify. The basics of the program, are as follows:

- Qualified individuals/couples need to be aged or disabled and not in Long-Term Care.
- Eligibility of qualified individuals will be determined using the income and property medically needy rules.
- In calendar year 2001, qualified single individuals will have an effective income limit of \$926 (100 percent of the FPL, for one, consisting of \$696 and a \$230 disregard) and qualified couples will have an effective income limit of \$1,248 (100 percent of the FPL for two, consisting of \$938 and a \$310 disregard).
- If qualified individuals have other family members applying for Medi-Cal benefits, qualified members will be ineligible member(s) of the other family member's Medi-Cal Family Budget Unit (MFBU). All ineligible family member's income will be used and be considered a part of the MFBU for purposes of determining the maintenance need size.
- Blind applicants or beneficiaries (under Title XVI or XIX) will be referred to the State Programs--Disability in order to determine if they meet disability criteria.
- January Social Security Cost -of-Living Allowance increases should be temporarily disregarded until the effective FPL increases are issued (generally in April).
- Disabled individuals in the A&D FPL program are not subject to an age limitation and as such children who are disabled need to be evaluated for this program.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letters (ACWDLs) No. 00-57, November 14, 2000; 00-68, December 29, 2000; and 02-38, June 28, 2002)

438-2

In determining eligibility for the A&D FPL Program, count the income of the applicant and the applicant's spouse. When the applicant is a "child", count the child's income and the income of the parent. If there is one parent and a child eligible for the program, treat each person as an individual, and not as a single unit. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 01-18, March 16, 2001)

438-3

The law which authorized the aged and disabled federal poverty level (FPL) program provides, in pertinent part, the following:

- (c) An aged or disabled individual shall satisfy the financial eligibility requirement of this program if both the following conditions are met:
 - (1) Countable income, as determined in accord with (42 United States Code (USC) §1396a(m)) does not exceed an income standard equal to 100 percent of the applicable federal poverty level, plus \$230 for an individual or, in the case of a couple, \$310, provided that the income standard so determined shall not be less than the SSI/SSP payment level for a disabled individual or, in the case of a couple, the SSI/SSP payment level for a disabled couple.
 - (2) Countable resources, as determined in accord with 42 USC §1396a(m) do not exceed the maximum levels established in that section.
- (d) The financial eligibility requirements provided in subdivisions (c) may be adjusted upwards to reflect the cost of living in California, contingent upon appropriation in the annual Budget Act.
- (f) For purposes of calculating income under this section during any calendar year, increases in social security benefit payments under Title II of the Social Security Act (42 USC §401 et seq.) arising from cost-of-living adjustments shall be disregarded commencing in the month that these social security benefit payments are increased by the cost-of-living adjustment through the month before the month in which a change in the federal poverty level requires the department to modify the income standard described in subdivision (c).
- (g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the program provided for pursuant to this section shall be implemented only if, and to the extent that, the department determines that federal financial participation is available.
- (h) Subject to subdivision (g), this section shall be implemented commencing January 1, 2001.

(W&IC §14005.40)

438-4

SHD Paraphrased Regulations - Medi-Cal 430 Special Programs
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It is the position of the CDHS that IHSS deductions (per §50245) are not allowable in the A&D FPL program. (All-County Welfare Directors Letters No. 02-22, April 12, 2002, and 02-22E, May 7, 2002 referencing §50551.6)

438-4A

Health care premiums, and all other medically needy deductions are allowable deductions in the A&D FPL program, except for the IHSS deduction. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 02-38, June 28, 2002)

438-5

State law (W&IC §14005.40(c)(1)) requires that the A&D FPL couple's income standard be no less than the Supplemental Security Income/State Supplemental Program (SSI/SSP) couple payment standard. The FPL for two is \$968 and the income disregard for the A&D FPL program is \$310 in 2002. The amount of the A&D disregard can be adjusted to make the A&D FPL couple's income standard equal to the SSI/SSP couple payment standard.

The 2002 SSI/SSP couple payment standard is \$1,332. For January through March 2002, the A&D FPL couple's income standard is \$1,278 (\$968 + \$310). The SSI/SSP couple payment standard exceeds the A&D FPL couple's income standard by \$54. Counties are to adjust the A&D disregard to \$364 to make the A&D FPL couple's income standard \$1,332. This amount equals the SSI/SSP couple payment standard. Effective April 1, the FPL for two is \$995 and the disregard is \$337) but the payment standard remains \$1,332.

(All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 02-24, April 30, 2002 and 02-24E, June 10, 2002)

438-5A

The effective income limit for an Aged and Disabled Federal Poverty Level (A&D FPL) individual is \$979 as of April 1, 2003. This income limit is equal to \$749 (100 percent of the FPL for one effective April 1, 2003) and the \$230 standard disregard for an individual.

The A&D FPL couple income limit according to the formula for this program would be 100 percent of the FPL for two and the standard \$310 disregard for a couple. However, W&IC §14005.40(1) requires that the A&D FPL couple's effective income standard be no less than the Supplemental Security Income/State Supplementary Payment (SSI/SSP) couple payment standard. The new SSI/SSP payment standard is \$1,344 from January 1, 2003, through May 31, 2003, and \$1,382 from June 1, 2003, through December 31, 2003.

For determinations from January 1, 2003, through March 31, 2003, the income disregard would be \$349 which is the difference between the SSI/SSP couple payment of \$1344 and \$995 (100 percent of the FPL for two effective April 1, 2002).

SHD Paraphrased Regulations - Medi-Cal 430 Special Programs
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The income disregard must be reduced to \$334 for determinations from April 1 to May 31, 2003. This is equal to the difference between the SSI/SSP couple payment of \$1,344 and \$1,010 (100 percent of FPL for two effective April 1, 2003)

From June 1, 2003, to December 31, 2003, the couple income disregard will be increased to \$373 [sic] which is equal to the difference between the SSI/SSP couple payment amount of \$1,382 and \$1,010 (100 percent of FPL for two effective April 1, 2003).

(All-County Welfare Director Letter No. 03-21, April 23, 2003)

438-6

The A&D FPL program is not a Public Assistance (PA) program. Individuals participating in the program are neither PA nor other PA. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 02-38, June 28, 2002)

438-7

It is the position of the CDHS that once the State has begun its "buy-in", a Medi-Cal beneficiary cannot pay his/her own Medicare Part B premium in order to qualify for the A&D FPL program. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 02-38, June 28, 2002)

438-8

If both spouses are eligible for the A&D FPL program, they both will receive benefits under that program. If both spouses cannot qualify as a couple, the couple may apply for one or the other if one can qualify this way. The other spouse may be eligible for Medically Needy benefits, or decline to apply for Medi-Cal benefits. (All-County Welfare Directors Letter No. 02-38, June 28, 2002)